

We started southward again, with a daily march of fifty kilometres.

In order to lighten our heavy sledges we established depots at each degree of south latitude.

Like a Pleasure Trip.

The trip from 82 degrees to 83 degrees became a pleasure trip—excellent ground, fine sledging and an even temperature. Everything went like a dance.

On the 9th we sighted South Victoria Land and the continuation of the mountain range which Sir Ernest Shackleton mentioned in his chart as running toward the south from the Beardmore Glacier, and on the same day we reached 83 degrees and established here depot No. 4. On the 11th we made the interesting discovery that the Ross Barrier terminated in light toward the southeast at 84 degrees south latitude, and the 85 degree west longitude formed between the southeast mountain range running from South Victoria Land and a range on the opposite side running in a southeasterly direction—probably a continuation of King Edward VII. Land.

On the 12th we reached 84 degrees, where we established a depot; on the 14th we were at 85 degrees, where also we made a depot.

From our winter quarters, "Framheim," 85 degrees 28 minutes south latitude, we had been marching southward since the 17th of November, at 82 degrees, we arrived at a place where the land and barrier were connected. This was done without any great difficulty. The barrier here rises to a height of about 200 feet. Some very low crevasses indicated the limited extent of the barrier. We made out head down taking provisions for sixty days on sledges, and leaving thirty days provisions on the spot.

A Difficult Climb.

The land under which we lay and which we now had to attack, looked quite imposing. The highest summit of the barrier had a height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, but several others further south were 15,000 feet or more.

The next day we began the climb. The first part of it was a descent, and light steps and well filled mountain sides. It did not take a long time, for our willing dogs worked their way up. Further up, we met with some small, but very steep glaciers. Here we had to harness twenty dogs, and each sledge and make the four sledges in two turns. In some places it was so steep that it was difficult enough to use our skis.

Some big crevasses forced us from time to time to make detours. The first day we climbed 2,000 feet, the next day mostly up some small glaciers, camping at a height of 4,500 feet. The third day we were obliged to go down on a mighty glacier, "Axel Heiberg's" glacier which divided the east mountains and the mountains further south.

The next day began the longest part of our climb. Many detours had to be made in order to avoid broad tracks and open crevasses. These were mostly made by the dogs, and the sledges in all probability had long ago stopped moving, but we had to be very careful, never knowing for certain how thick was the layer that covered them.

Our camp that night lay in very deep snow. Surrounded at a height of 5,000 feet, the glacier here was narrowed in between the two 15,000 feet high mountains, the "Fridtjof Nansen" and the "Don Pedro Christensen." From the bottom of the glacier rose Mount "O'Connell," a big snow cone 15,000 feet high.

The Glacier's Splendid Work.

The glacier was very much broken in this comparatively narrow pass. The mighty crevasses seemed to stop us from going further, but it was not so. We pushed on, and the dogs, which up to this time had covered a distance of about 700 kilometres, the last day's very hard work, ran this day thirty-five kilometres, the ascent being 4,000 feet, an almost incredible feat. It took us only four days from the barrier to get up on the vast inland plateau.

We camped that night at a height of 10,000 feet. Here we had to kill twenty-four of our brave companions to keep eighteen—six for each of our sledges.

We stopped here four days on account of bad weather. Tired of this, we set out on the 25th of November. On the 26th, in a furious blizzard and dense snowdrift, absolutely nothing was to be seen, but we felt that, contrary to expectations, we were going fast down hill. The hypsometer gave us that day a descent of 600 feet. We continued our march the next day in a gale, and a dense snowdrift, and the dogs were badly frozen. We could see nothing, and reached that day 85 degrees, dead reckoning. The hypsometer indicated a fall of 500 feet.

The next day was similar. The weather cleared a little at dinner time and exposed to the east, the mighty mountain range to the east, but not far off—only for a moment—then it disappeared in the dense snowdrift. On the 29th it calmed down and the weather, though it was not the only pleasant surprise, was in our course stretched a big glacier, running toward the south. At its eastern end was the mountain range going in a southeasterly direction. Of the eastern part of it no view was to be had, it being hidden by the fog. At the foot of this glacier, the "Devil's Glacier," a depot for six days was established, at 86.21 degrees south latitude. The hypsometer indicated 3,000 feet above sea level.

A Splendid Mountain View.

On November 30 we began to climb the glacier. The lower part of it was very much broken and dangerous. Moreover, the snow bridges were often burst. From our camp that night we had a splendid view of the mountain range to the east. There was "Helmer Hansen's Summit," the most remarkable of them all. It was 12,000 feet high and covered with such broken rock that it was in all probability no foothold was to be found. "Queen Victoria's" "Sverre's" "Hansen's" and "Olay Hjerland's" mountains also lay there, beautifully illuminated in the rays of the bright sun.

It took us three days to surmount the Devil's Glacier, always in misty weather.

On the 1st of December we left this broken glacier, with holes and crevasses without number, with its height of 9,100 feet. Before us, looking in the mist and snowdrift like a frozen sea, appeared a light sloping ice plateau filled with small hummocks.

The walk over this ground was not pleasant. The ground was very soft, and it sounded as though we were walking on the bottoms of empty barrels. As it was, a man fell through, then a couple of dogs. We could not use our skis on this polished ice. Sledges had the best of it.

The place got the name of "Devil's Dancing Room." This part of our march was the most unpleasant. On December 6 we got our greatest delight, according to the hypsometer

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"Berry's for Clothes"



Just the right brim and crown to set off your features to the best advantage.

Here's your spring hat! The Dunlap—the Henry Heath—the Stetson, or the Berry Special.

Low or high crowns, wide, flat or narrow brims; all the varieties of the approved styles—your particular shape is ready.

\$2 to \$5.
Velours from Vienna, \$5 and \$6.
Natty Crushes, \$2.50.

For the feet—The Spring Hanan and Berry Shoes. Comfort, style and service maximized! Determine to try a pair this spring. Our broad guarantee makes it safe.

\$3.50 to \$6.50.

C. H. Derry

On December 8 we came out of the bad weather. Once again the sun smiled down on us. Once again we got an observation. Dead reckoning and observation were exactly the same. Degrees 18 minutes 16.6 seconds south.

Before us lay an absolutely plain plateau, only here and there marked with a tiny sastrugi.

In the afternoon we passed 83 degrees 22 minutes (Shackleton's furthest south was 83 degrees 25 minutes). We camped and established our last depot—depot No. 10. From 88 degrees 26 minutes the plateau began to slope down very gently and smoothly toward the other side.

On the 9th of December we reached 88 degrees 39 minutes, on December 10, 88 degrees 56 minutes; December 11, 89 degrees 15 minutes; December 12, 89 degrees 30 minutes; December 13, 89 degrees 46 minutes.

Up to this time the observations and dead reckoning agreed remarkably well, and we made out that we ought to be at the glacier here on December 14th, in the afternoon.

The Pole Attained.

That day was a beautiful one—a light breeze from the southeast, the temperature minus 23 Celsius (3.4 degrees below zero Fahrenheit), and the ground and sledging were perfect. The day went along as usual, and at 3 P. M. we made a halt.

According to our reckoning, we had reached our destination. All of us gathered around the colors, a beautiful silk flag, all hands taking hold of it and planting it.

The vast plateau on which the pole is standing got the name of the "King Haakon VII. Plateau." It is a vast plain, alike in all directions; mile after mile during the night we circled around the camp. In the fine weather we spent the following day taking a series of observations from 6 A. M. to 7 A. M. The result gave us 89 degrees 55 minutes.

In order to observe the pole as close as possible we traveled as near south as possible the remaining nine kilometres.

On December 15 there we camped. It was an excellent opportunity. There was a brilliant sun. Four of us took observations every hour of the day's twenty-four hours. The exact result was a matter of a professional private report.

This moon is certain, that we observed the pole as close as it is in human power to do it with the instrument used—a sextant and an artificial horizon.

On December 17 everything was in order on the spot. We fastened the ground a little tent we had brought along, a Norwegian flag and the Fram pendant on the top of it.

The Norwegian flag at the South Pole was called "Pohulm." The distance from our winter quarters to the pole was about 14,000 kilometres.

The average march a day was twenty-five kilometres.

The Return Journey.

We started on the return trip on the 17th of December. Unusually favorable weather made our way home considerably easier than the journey to the pole. We arrived at our winter quarters, "Framheim," on the 25th of January, 1912, with two sledges and eleven dogs, all well.

The daily average speed on the return trip was thirty-six kilometres. The temperature was minus 31 Celsius (23.5 degrees below zero Fahrenheit); the highest, minus 5 Celsius (23 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit).

Among the results are the determination of the extent and character of the connection of South Victoria Land, and probably King Edward VII. Land, with their continuation in the mighty mountains running toward the southeast, which were observed as far as 85 degrees south, but which in all probability continue across the Antarctic Continent.

The entire length of the newly discovered mountains is about 850 kilometres. They have been named "Queen Maud's Range." The expedition to King Edward VII. Land, under the command of Lieutenant Prestud, has given excellent results. Scott's discoveries have been confirmed, and the survey of the Bay of Whales and of the Barrier Dome by the Prestud party are of great interest.

A good geological collection from King Edward VII. and South Victoria Land is being brought home.

The Fram arrived at the Bay of Whales, on the 5th of January. She had been delayed by the "Roaring Forties," a naccount of the easterly winds.

On January 14 the Japanese expedition arrived at the Bay of Whales and landed on the barrier near our winter quarters. We left the Bay of Whales on January 20. It was a long voyage with contrary winds. All are well.

(Signature) ROALD AMUNDSEN.

AMUNDSEN HERO OF HOUR IN NORWAY

Christiania Gaily Decorated in Honor of His Polar Success.

Christiania, March 8.—When Captain Roald Amundsen's brother, Leon, personally took the explorer's telegram, announcing that he had attained the South Pole, to King Haakon yesterday, His Majesty was attending the maneuvers at Sandviken. King Haakon immediately read the dispatch and addressed one to Amundsen at Hobart, Tasmania, saying:

"I thank you for the information. The Queen and I beg to send you and all on board the warmest and cordial congratulations on the occasion of your success, which are so satisfactory to all of us."

(Signed) "HAAKON."

This is all the correspondence that has passed between King Haakon and Captain Amundsen. King George, of Great Britain, and King Frederick, of Denmark, have telegraphed their congratulations to King Haakon.

This city is gaily decorated with flags and bunting in honor of Captain Amundsen's accomplishment. Rejoicings over the explorer's success in reaching the South Pole are widespread. The feeling of the people was voiced in the storming by the president, Frederick Kohn, at the opening of the session President Kohn, amid loud cheers from the members, said:

"We cannot begin our day's work without expressing our thankful joy at the admiration and pride with which we are all filled by the news that Captain Roald Amundsen and his comrades have reached the South Pole and that the Norwegian flag there. We are proud in the highest degree that men are our fellow-countrymen and that they have once more succeeded in carrying the flag of Norway with glory. The strutting telegraphed to Captain Amundsen at Hobart, Tasmania, its warmest greetings and thanks.

Many scientific and commercial associations throughout the country cabled congratulations to Amundsen to-day. Professor Henrik Mohn, the famous meteorologist, in an interview, pointed out the importance of the fact disclosed in Amundsen's message, that the explorer had passed four days in close proximity to the pole. Professor Mohn thought this would indicate that Amundsen took observations all around and thereby fixed the geographical point of the pole with scientific exactness.

A national subscription has been opened for funds to finance Amundsen's proposed expedition to the North Pole.

NO WORD COMES FROM CAPT. SCOTT

English Still Are Hopeful That He Also Reached South Pole.

London, March 8.—While naturally there is bitter disappointment everywhere over the fact that Captain Robert F. Scott, head of the British Antarctic expedition, has yet to report on his quest for the South Pole, there is nowhere anything but praise for the achievement of Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, in locating the southern axis of the earth.

Not even an inkling of the present whereabouts of Scott and his steamer, the Terra Nova, has reached London, but the Englishman's march toward New Zealand is of the opinion that he is still engaged in exploring and scientific work, and that he probably may not be heard from for several weeks.

That Amundsen had reached the pole and planted the Norwegian colors there was known in London in dispatches sent by him to Christiania. One of these dispatches was addressed to King Haakon. Its contents were not made known by the latter said: "Pole reached, fourteenth-seventeenth December."

The two dates were taken to mean that Amundsen had reached the point he sought December 14 and remained there four days, and those who know the explorer well, especially Professor Mohn, the famous Norwegian meteorologist, expressed the belief that Amundsen during this period had made observations and calculations as would result in a discovery of controversy similar to that which arose over the Cook-Perry North Pole discovery.

On learning of the success of his subject, King Haakon sent a telegram of congratulation to Amundsen on behalf of himself and the Queen, and commended to the use of his name and that of his wife on the map of the new territory of Norway in the Antarctic.

Captain Amundsen and the Fram are still at Hobart, Tasmania, but the explorer telegraphed here to-day that he would submit his charts and all information, including the discovery of the South Pole as soon as possible.

The Norwegian public and scientists, and even the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain accepted to-day unqualifiedly the statement of Amundsen that he had reached the pole, and that was the first step to a discovery. Some local geographers declared it possible that both Amundsen and Scott might have been within a mile of each other at the earth's axis, and yet not have known of the presence of each other.

When Amundsen was asked to-day by a local newspaper correspondent at Hobart whether Scott reached the pole, the correspondent says the explorer declined to answer the question, yet may have been waiting for a reply. As the Englishman have not yet given up the hope that Scott will succeed, and they will hold their belief until he reports.

When the Fram came to anchor at Hobart, Amundsen was the only member of the expedition to come ashore. Such was the secrecy in which his work in the South was shrouded that nobody even was permitted to board the vessel. Amundsen was taciturn when newspaper men tried to interview him, and aside from saying he was pleased with the results of the expedition, remained silent.

ATHLETE HURT IN SUBWAY

G. S. Shibley, of Columbia University, Plunked by Car Door.

New York, March 8.—Gerald Spencer Shibley, a senior college athlete, basketball player and a member of the Columbia intercollegiate championship, is under the care of surgeons to-day as the result of injuries received when he was caught in the sliding door of a subway car last night.

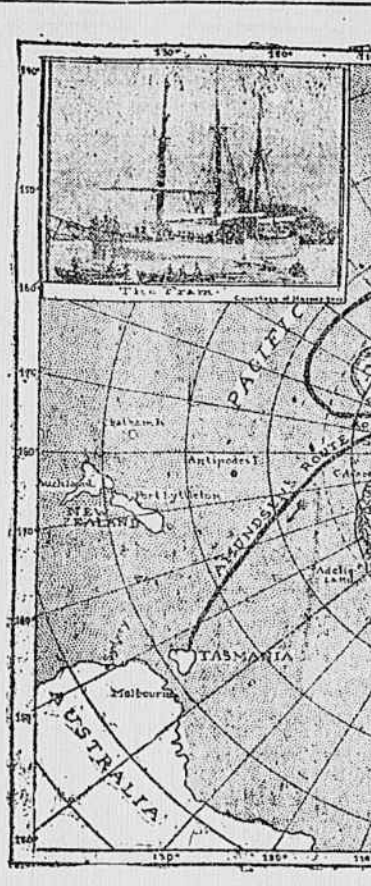
Shibley started to get off a train, when the guard slammed the door and caught him in its iron grip.

Charged With Forgery. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

(Wytheville, Va., March 8.—Fred Harris, a hire about sixteen years of age, was arrested this morning and brought to Wytheville, charged with forgery.

The officers have been on the lookout for him and located him near Rural Retreat last evening, and he was arrested this morning, and brought to Wytheville. He is now in jail awaiting examination before a justice.

Amundsen's Ship and His Route to the Pole



Does Taff Refuse to Trust Voters? WITHOUT MERIT, FAITFUL, UNSTABLE

(Continued from First Page.)

called Williams faction, which is contending for a white Republican party in Louisiana, will call a meeting of the State Central Committee as constituted before the agreement of February 19.

All Requirements Met.

New York, March 8.—Colonel Roosevelt was notified to-day that all requirements had been met for placing the names of Roosevelt supporters on the ballots at the primary here March 26 to select delegates to the National Republican Convention.

To former Judge Dull and other members of the Roosevelt committee, who informed the Colonel last afternoon that the necessary signatures to the petition had been obtained, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Judge, I want to thank you and to thank those gentlemen for the work you are doing under many exceptional difficulties. I have never been in a contest in which the patronage has been used more barefacedly than in this, and I doubt if in any State of the Union there is a more thoroughly mischievous and vicious primary law on the statute books than the one we have here in New York."

"The machine, acting in concert with the purpose of preventing any expression of the popular will against the machine leaders in either party, and it has been elaborately devised to perpetuate the rule of the politicians from making their way to the selection of the candidates for whom they are expected to vote."

"And this is not a fight for any personality; it is a fight for a great principle, the principle of genuine popular government. And sooner or later the principles of the machine must prevail, because otherwise it is a demagogue to speak of this as a genuine democratic republic."

A conversation over a telephone wire between Colonel Roosevelt, in New York, and Secretary Stimson, in Washington, took place today as a sequel to the secretary's Chicago speech in support of the Taft policies and the Colonel's statement in reply. It had been reported from Washington that Secretary Stimson said he had received a letter from Colonel Roosevelt expressing approval of the Chicago speech and telling the secretary not to feel hurt at what the Colonel might say. Secretary Stimson denied the report. Colonel Roosevelt said, he did not say whether anything else passed over the wire, but made it known that he had written to the secretary shortly before the Chicago speech.

To the contents of the letter, he would reveal nothing.

BUILDING PERMITS

Promise of Spring Brings Revival of Outdoor Operations.

Indicating the revival of business with the promise of spring weather, permits for more than 10,000 of new building operations were issued yesterday in the office of Building Inspector Beck, and a number of plans were filed for approval.

The permits issued were as follows: D. D. Gordon, to erect a one-story brick dwelling, 117 Lowndes Street, to cost \$90.

W. J. Gilman, to erect three detached two-story brick dwellings on the north side of Grace Street between Sheppard and West Streets, to cost \$12,000.

James T. Gaines, to repair a frame dwelling, 214 North Twenty-third Street, to cost \$200.

Poppe, Exps & Company, to repair a frame dwelling, 15 Locust Alley, erecting a brick addition to rear, to cost \$100.

Mary J. Downing, to repair a frame dwelling, 35 R. Peter Street, to cost \$200.

Mrs. Lucy H. Foster, to repair a frame dwelling, 415 Locust Alley, to cost \$100.

A. N. Pettigrew, to erect a detached two-story frame dwelling, south side of Fifth Street, between Adams and Semmes Streets, to cost \$1,500.

Matthew Gilmour, to erect one detached and one two-story brick tenement, three dwellings, on the north side of Park Avenue, between Addison and Elm Streets, to cost \$18,000.

THE LAX-FOS WAY.

If you had a medicine that would strengthen the liver, the stomach, the kidneys and the bowels, and at the same time, make you strong with a systemic tonic, don't you believe you would soon be well?

The "Lax-Fos Way."

We ask you to buy the first bottle on the money-back plan, and you will ask you to keep your whole income right.

It keeps you whole income right.

There is nothing else made like Lax-Fos.

Remember the name LAX-FOS.

decisions is nothing but the exercise of the power of interpretation.

This is clearly a fallacious argument. The approval of general principles in a Constitution on one hand and the interpretation of a statute and consideration of its probable operation in a particular case and its possible infringement of a general principle on the other hand are very different things.

"The one is simple, the latter complex; and the latter, when submitted to a popular vote, as already pointed out, is much more likely to be turned into an issue of general approval or disapproval of the act on its merits for the special purpose of its enactment than upon its violation of the Constitution. Moreover, a popular majority does not adopt a constitution, or any principle of it, or amend its terms, until after it has been adopted by a constitutional convention or a legislature, and the final adoption is, and ought to be, surrounded with safeguards and delays as to secure deliberation."

"Can it be that the power of a temporary majority of the electorate by a single popular vote to do away with rights secured to individuals which have and ought to be made inviolable by a constitutional convention or a legislature, and the final adoption is, and ought to be, surrounded with safeguards and delays as to secure deliberation."

"Would we not, in giving such powerful effect to a majority impulse of a majority of an electoral body, compare the way for the possible exercise of the greatest tyranny?"

"Finally, I ask what is the necessity for such a crude revolutionary, and unstable way of reversing judicial decisions? Why, if the construction of the Constitution is to be made inviolable, can it not be righted by constitutional amendment?"

"An answer made to this is that the same judges would construe the amendment and defeat the popular will as in the first instance. This assumes the judges to be infallible, and that their oaths of duty on the part of the judges, a hypothesis utterly untenable."

"I agree that we are making progress in the shaping of governmental organs to secure greater equality of opportunity to destroy the undue advantage of special privilege and concentrated capital, and to remove obstructions to the pursuit of human happiness; and I agree that we are making progress in the shaping of governmental organs to secure greater equality of opportunity to destroy the undue advantage of special privilege and concentrated capital, and to remove obstructions to the pursuit of human happiness; and I agree that we are making progress in the shaping of governmental organs to secure greater equality of opportunity to destroy the undue advantage of special privilege and concentrated capital, and to remove obstructions to the pursuit of human happiness; and I agree that we are making progress in the shaping of governmental organs to secure greater equality of opportunity to destroy the undue advantage of special privilege and concentrated capital, and to remove obstructions to the pursuit of human happiness; 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